

UNDERSTANDING OF EARLY CHILDHOOD PARENTS ON PROTECTION OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN BUTON ISLANDS

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Abstract: *The purpose of this study was to obtain information about parents' understanding of the protection of children's rights in the Buton Islands. This type of research is descriptive qualitative with the subject of parents. The results of the study show that parents do not fully have knowledge about the protection of children's basic rights in terms of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014. Parents still exploit children to get benefits, so that children do not get a proper education, social and emotional. In addition, the occurrence of physical violence in the form of discrimination and neglect. Children who are physically and mentally disabled often get rejected and isolated from their environment. This shows the low awareness of parents to the protection of children's rights which include: The right to get an early education, develop their interests and talents, communicate with the surrounding environment and have the right to get love from their parents. The rights of the child are the obligations of the family, society and the state as mandated by law.*

INTRODUCTION

In Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, it is stated that every child has the right to protection by parents, family, society and the state. Children's rights are human rights and for their interests, children's rights are recognized and protected by law, even from the time they are in the womb they have the right to live and improve their standard of living. Every child has the right to obtain legal protection from all forms of physical or mental violence, neglect, ill-treatment, Child trafficking and exploitation. In addition, children also have the right to have their education fulfilled according to their interests and talents, fulfill their health, social and emotional needs and receive affection from an early age.

The research conducted (Ottisova et al., 2018) concluded that child with the impact of trafficking problem has psychological stress. Parents and School need to be aware of potential indicators of trafficking and be able to respond safely and appropriately to suspicions and disclosures of abuse in order to effectively safeguard this vulnerable.

Early Childhood Education is an educational unit organized by the government aimed at children aged 0 to 6 years. This is based on Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the

National Education System which explicitly mandates the need for handling early childhood education. This is stated in Article 1 point 14 which states that: "Early childhood education is a coaching effort aimed at children from birth to the age of 6 years which is carried out by providing educational stimuli to help physical and spiritual growth and development so that children have readiness in enter further education".

Early childhood education based on the National Association for Education of Young Children (NAEYC) is education organized for early childhood aged 0-8 years. Childhood education units are organized to meet the educational needs and psychological development of children from an early age. This means that through this education the potentials of children can be developed according to their interests and talents from an early age. We realize that early childhood is a very potential age that has a lot of intelligence that needs to be explored by parents and teachers.

In early childhood development known as stages of development. This developmental stage is an indicator for parents and teachers to provide stimulation in every aspect of development which includes aspects of physical motor development, aspects of cognitive development, aspects of language development, aspects of the development of moral and religious values, aspects of social emotional development and aspects of the development of the arts of creativity.

This child development (Otto, 2015), is known as the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) or the zone of proximal development. What a child does is his own level of development. This Proximal Development Zone (ZPD) gives us instructions that parents and teachers must be good at observing children's development, because children in their growth show their abilities, both in terms of cognitive and movement aspects. In principle, early childhood shows certain characteristics as a sign that they are capable and need outside guidance (parents, caregivers and teachers) or what Vygostki Scaffolding calls them. One example of a child when interested in drawings, he will like books, pencils or other writing instruments and scribble on books or on walls, this is unique to children and this trait naturally appears and develops according to the age of the child.

Does the child when in the zone of proximal development need support from caregivers? Support is very important, without any support children can develop but experience delays, therefore it needs support and guidance from experts or experts so that children develop optimally.

In the implementation of Early Childhood Education (PAUD) must pay attention to the legal basis as a policy direction. The legal basics needed in the implementation of PAUD, among others: a. Amendment to the 1945 Constitution Article 28 B Paragraph 2 which reads: "Every child has the right to survive, grow and develop and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination". b. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Article 9 Paragraph 1 which reads: "Every child has the right to receive education and teaching in the context of personal development and intelligence level according to interests and talents . Paragraph (1a) "Every child has the right to get protection in the education unit from sexual crimes and violence committed by educators, education staff, fellow students, and/or other parties".

Based on the research conducted by (Akmal et al., 2019) showed that the significant

impact between economic to child development. Parents with economic problem displaced the children and ignored the child's right.

Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 60 of 2013 concerning Holistic-Integrative Early Childhood Development "Chapter II Special Objectives of Holistic-Integrative Early Childhood Development". 1) Article 2 Paragraph 2 (a) which reads: "The fulfillment of the essential needs of early childhood as a whole includes health and nutrition, educational stimulation, moral-emotional development and parenting so that children can grow and develop optimally according to their age group". 2) Article 2 Paragraph 2 (b) which reads: "The protection of children from all forms of violence, neglect, mistreatment, and exploitation wherever the child is". 3) Article 2 Paragraph 2 (d) which reads: "The realization of the commitment of all related elements, namely parents, family, community, Government and Regional Government, in an effort to develop Holistic-Integrative Early Childhood".

Based on research conducted by (Na'imah et al., 2020) showed that school and parents collaboration has the role to child protection. Child's protection that Optimization of children's character can be done by developing management school and school culture that ensures the physical and psychological safety of children. Implication child-friendly learning is to apply inclusive learning, harmonization of relations between teachers, principals and students, physical and mental health promotion programs in schools and character education.

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) is a pressing human right issue and public health concern. We conducted a systematic review of quantitative and qualitative studies published in the past decade on CSA in India to examine the distribution of the prevalence estimates for both genders, to improve understanding of the determinants and consequences of CSA and identify gaps in the current state of research.

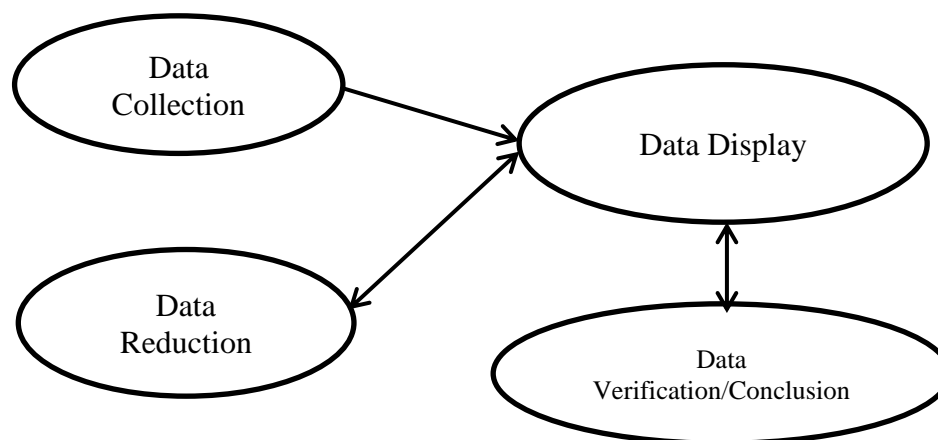
The research conducted by (Choudhry et al., 2018) concluded that child sexual abuse is vulnerable. Moreover among the general and specific populations like commercial sex workers are needed to develop effective ecological models for prevention and treatment of vulnerabilities of children. Furthermore, there is definitely a great need for more research concerning the perpetrators of child sexual abuse, including gathering more knowledge about paedophilia, in order to enhance primary preventive strategies.

Based on the results of initial observations in the field, it was found that several serious problems occurred in the community. This is related to the protection and fulfillment of children's rights, many children are found not in school or included in early childhood education Kindergarten, many children from an early age have become the backbone of the family working to earn money, so that children -Children do not get proper education. In addition, there have been several cases of neglect of children as a result of divorce and discrimination for children who are physically or mentally disabled. The problems that occur are very contrary to human rights and development and growth. Child protection aims to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and dignity, as well as receive protection from violence and discrimination, for the realization of quality, noble and prosperous Indonesian children.

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research, where the data collected is in the form of words, pictures, not numbers. Qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior. Descriptive research is a form of research aimed at describing or describing existing phenomena. The purpose of descriptive research is to make a systematic, factual, and accurate analysis of the facts and characteristics of a particular population or area. This study was used to determine how is Coastal Community Perceptions of the Implementation of Early Childhood Education in Buton Islands. The subjects in this study were 2 coastal teachers, 15 families in Buton island.

The teacher's criteria are Kindergarten Teachers. The criteria for parents are parents for those who have children in Kindergarten. The data collection of this research used the technique The purposive sampling technique was chosen because the source of information is a source and is rich in information about the phenomenon to be studied. Data Collection Techniques In terms of collecting this data, the authors go directly to the object of research to get valid data, the researchers used observation to obtain the data about the program that organized by schools and parents and interview in using to obtain the data of the teachers and parents involvement in childhood education. Analysis of the data used is descriptive analytical method, which describes the data collected in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers. Data that comes from scripts, interviews, field notes, then described so that it can provide clarity on reality or reality. Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out before entering the field, while in the field and after finishing in the field. According to Miles and Huberman's version of data analysis, there are three flow of activities, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification (Picture 1)



Picture 1. Chart Miles and huberman qualitative data analysis

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Children as God's creatures and social creatures, from the time they are in the womb until they are born have the right to live and be independent and receive good protection from their parents, family, community, nation and state. 1 of 1974 states that a legitimate child is a child born as a result of a marriage. Both parents are obliged to maintain and

educate their children as well as possible. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Article 9 Paragraph 1 which reads: "Every child has the right to receive education and teaching in the context of personal development and intelligence level according to interests and talents . Paragraph (1a) "Every child has the right to get protection in the education unit from sexual crimes and violence committed by educators, education staff, fellow students, and/or other parties".

According to (Santrock, 2020) early childhood is a child born with potential so that parenting has an important role in the growth and development of children. Children are born free, they should not be neglected or neglected, but children's independence must be protected and expanded to get the right to life and the right to protection from parents, family, community, nation and state.

Children in their growth and development require special attention and protection from their parents, family, community, nation and state. Every child while in parental care, the community is responsible for parenting and has the right to get protection from treatment and get their rights.

Based on the results of research conducted shows that parents do not understand the rights of children who are their obligations and responsibilities. This is reinforced by field data, there are still those who are still at the age of basic education who have become workers to earn money. The results of interviews with parents stated that from an early age children should be accustomed to working hard and earning money. This shows the existence of acts of exploitation of children from an early age. Parental negligence is not based on field data, many children are also found to be parking attendants, cleaning cars, street beggars, buskers. This problem shows the lack of awareness or understanding of parents about children's rights and obligations.

(Roza et al., 2019) The results of the study found that the professionalism of early childhood teachers is very important in the implementation of Child Protection because most cases of child protection occurs in educational institutions.

Children are weak, vulnerable and full of ignorance so that children often become victims or perpetrators because of their ignorance Legally every child has the right to be protected. Based on (Indonesia, 2014) concerning Protection for children, including guarantees for children in the process of growing up development, protection from violence, discrimination and fulfillment of children's rights. Learning provided by PAUD teachers in the implementation of child protection very important because the formation of the right personality and knowledge can reduce cases of child deviation caused by child ignorance. Institution PAUD is a means of socialization provided by PAUD teachers and institutions protection of children to parents and society. Therefore quality improvement teacher professionalism will collaborate and optimize the teacher's role in child protection.

Based on the research conducted by (Sakakida et al., 2021) showed that lead to reflection. Moreover, all team members may develop their multi-occupational collaborative . There are many types of professions that may be involved in multi-occupational collaboration for prevention of child abuse, including doctors, nurses, public health nurses, midwives, social workers, child welfare workers, kindergarten teachers, and nursery school teachers.

In addition, field data based on observations still occur discriminatory behavior

among families and communities. Discrimination is treatment that discriminates against ethnicity, religion, race, class, gender, ethnicity, culture and language, physical and mental conditions. In the field there are children who do not get the attention and affection of their parents because of their physical and mental conditions. Children with this condition often get rejection and isolation from their families. The rights of children as independent beings with their potential are marginalized and even eliminated by the environment.

According research conducted by (Fitriani, 2016) concluded that Child protection is closely related to the five pillars, namely, parents, family, community, government, local and state governments. The five of them are related to each other as a child protection provider. Child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and receive protection from violence and discrimination. Child protection seeks to every child's rights are not harmed. Child protection is complementary to other rights guaranteeing that children will receive what they need in order to survive, develop and grow. However, in reality, the condition of children in Indonesia is still This is very concerning, especially regarding the problem of child labor, street children, and child victims of sexual violence, sexual exploitation, and commercial sexual exploitation. In the Child Protection Act a violation of the protection of children's rights, besides being a violation of human rights, it is also a very big barrier to child survival and development.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that the understanding of children's parents regarding the fulfillment of their rights and obligations as parents is very low. Parents often assume the obligation and responsibility is to raise their children without having to fulfill the children's rights completely. According to Ki Hadjar Dewantara (Asa, 2019) Families have a responsibility to provide the foundation of education and form character from an early age. Acts of exploitation that occur in children from an early age can have a negative impact on the development of the next child. Parents often use their children as tools for personal gain.

Based on research conducted by (Mathews et al., 2020) show that many violence that occurred to children Such as physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect. Child should to protect in growing and development.

Child protection is the responsibility of parents, families, community, local government, government and state which is a series of activities that are carried out continuously for the protection of children's rights, as a child protection provider.

(Ayuningtyas et al., 2019) school regulation based on the child human right could improve the children's Academic. School and parents made communication relationship to school achievement program.

In its simplest form, Child protection seeks to ensure that every child's rights are not harmed. Protection children are complementary to other rights ensuring that children will receive what they need in order for them to survive, thrive and grow.

Research conducted by (Arliman, 2017) showed that Child protection is an absolute thing to be carried out by this republic, because this republic in the constitution has declared a state of law which uphold human rights. Child protection as a guarantee of human rights is a real manifestation of the development of regeneration development of a country. It's really a pity when the child has experience sexual violence in their childhood. Their future destroyed, because there is psychological and mental trauma. In arranging the protection of

children from the dangers of sexual violence, it is necessary to reform law enforcement against threats of sexual violence to child protection. Wearing arrangement pattern The law on sustainable child protection is really a must implemented so as to create sustainable child protection.

Based on the research conducted by (Machisa et al., 2017) that showed relationship of child abuse with parents understanding has important role. Parent with understanding could give intervention in parenting children at home.

Regulations on children's rights have been accommodated in several laws of the Republic of Indonesia, but their implementation is still far from expectations because there are still many cases that occur in Indonesia, meaning that child protection has not been able to guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights so that can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally according to their dignity and human dignity. In addition, to get protection from all kinds of violence, injustice, neglect, discrimination, exploitation, or other negative actions.

According to (Lokra, 2016) Exploitation is a form of violence that often occurs in early childhood. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 60 of 2013 Article 2 Paragraph 2 (b) which reads "The protection of children from all forms of violence, neglect, wrong treatment, and exploitation wherever the child is".

In law no. 30 of 1999 concerning human rights, every child has the right to protection by parents, family and society. Children in their growth and development need special attention and protection from their environment. According to (Mezgebu et al., 2020) explaining parenting is the involvement of parents in meeting the needs of children including: 1) physical needs; Every parent is obliged to meet physical needs, namely food, clothing and shelter. 2) emotional needs for children, parents are obliged to meet the emotional needs of children such as; love, care and respect for children. 3) intellectual needs, parents are obliged to meet the educational needs of children according to their interests and talents. 4) social needs, every parent is obliged to meet the emotional needs of children, provide a sense of security, expression of a conducive environment. 5) the need for protection, every child has the right to a sense of security from acts of violence, both physical and mental. 6) spiritual needs, every child has the right to obtain freedom to develop the religion he adheres to and parents are obliged to guide religious values in children.

This research supported by the research conducted by (Roza et al., 2019). This research showed the children in the process of growing up development, so that need protection from violence, discrimination and fulfillment of children's rights. Child Learning provided by parents and teachers in the implementation of child protection very important because the formation of the right personality and knowledge could reduce cases of child deviation caused by child ignorance. It means of socialization provided by teachers and parents protection of children to parents and society. Therefore quality improvement teacher professionalism will collaborate and optimize the teacher's role in child protection.

(Nurjanah & Mursalin, 2022) Concluded that child protection is responsibility together based on Laws, s educational rules, and legal provisions that are linked to the elements of human rights. The results of this study indicate the low awareness of parents to the protection of children's rights which include: The right to get an early education, develop their interests and talents, communicate with the surrounding environment and have the right to get love from their parents. The rights of these children have been protected by the State that every child has the right to obtain protection from various activities that harm and

endanger the child. Amendment to the 1945 Constitution Article 28 B Paragraph 2 which reads: "Every child has the right to survive, grow and develop and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination". The results showed that apart from the lack of awareness of parents in fulfilling children's rights, there were also forms of physical violence in the form of discrimination and neglect. Children who are physically and mentally disabled often get rejected and isolated from their environment. This shows that parents have low understanding of the nature of children's growth and development, but it is realized that apart from children having the right to live and receive love from their families, children also certainly have interests and talents that must be maintained and developed. This is in accordance with the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 60 of 2013 Article 2 Paragraph 2 (a) which reads: "The fulfillment of the essential needs of early childhood as a whole includes health and nutrition, educational stimulation, moral-emotional guidance and parenting so that children can grow and develop. optimally according to age group. Based on research conducted by (Karim et al., 2021) concluded that wife abuse is quite in Bangladesh during childhood is also widespread and giving impact in child physical, emotion, and academic achievement. This research suggests that childhood family non-victimization may increase the adulthood attitudinal refusal of wife abuse. This denotes that it is crucial to initiate appropriate child welfare programs to increase the attitudinal refusal of wife abuse. The current study highlights that the prevention of child abuse at the parental home may reduce the pervasive wife abuse in the family of procreation.

CONCLUSION

This research could be concluded that basically the parents on the coast of Buton Islands do not fully have knowledge about parents' understanding of the protection of children's rights. Parents often assume the obligation and responsibility is to raise their children without having to fulfill the children's rights completely. apart from the lack of awareness of parents in fulfilling children's rights, there were also forms of physical violence in the form of discrimination and neglect. parents do not understand the rights of children who are their obligations and responsibilities. This is reinforced by field data, there are still those who are still at the age of basic education who have become workers to earn money. The results of interviews with parents stated that from an early age children should be accustomed to working hard and earning money. This shows the existence of acts of exploitation of children from an early age.

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HALAMAN INI SENGAJA DIKOSONGKAN